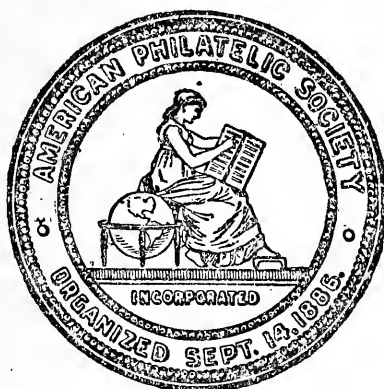


VOL. XXV

AUGUST, 1912

NUMBER 4

The American Philatelist



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VOL. XXV

AUGUST, 1912

NO. 4

EDITORIAL

NO 4c ON "IR" PAPER Editorial comment was made in the last number of the Quarterly on the reported discovery of the 4c. United States of the 1895 issue printed on the revenue paper. The 6c. and 8c. of the same issue, printed thus in error, have been accepted and accorded catalogue rank. But Mr. J. M. Bartels, to whom the pair of 4c. was submitted, writes that he is "quite positive it is not the revenue paper." In a letter to the owner he says further:

"The letter which you take to be an I is a P on which the curved part does not show up very well. Furthermore, if it were an I the letter should be exactly under the S, while in this case what appears to be an I is placed to the right, which would make it correct centering for the P.

"There is another reason why in my opinion this stamp could not have been printed on revenue paper. At the time it was current, all 3, 4 and 5c stamps were printed on power presses which required four plates to complete the circuit. The 6, 8, 15, 50c and \$1.00 values were printed on hand presses from one single plate. The revenue paper is known to have been used only on postage stamps which were printed on hand presses and these included the 6 and 8c. It is extremely improbable that the 15c

or any other values were printed on revenue paper, as stocks on hand required new printings only at great intervals."

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular (July, 1910) quotes a letter from the possessor of one of the 8c. errors, who says:—"From personal inquiry of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, I have learned that the only white USIR paper of the 200-sheet size, used during the years 1896 and 1897, was that on which the blue 2c Playing Cards Revenue Stamps were printed. * * * * Mr. Ralph advised that there was no record of the use of this IR paper for postage stamps and that the mix-up might have occurred in several ways."

The 2c. Playing Cards revenue stamp was printed in sheets of 200 subjects, and the regular postage stamps of all denominations except the 1c., 2c., and 10c. were likewise in sheets of 200. It would therefore appear off-hand that the use of the IR paper in error might take place with any denomination of the 200-subject plates which happened to be printed when the mistake occurred. But Mr. Bartels' statement that the revenue paper was only used on the hand presses, while the 3c., 4c. and 5c. stamps were printed on power presses, would seem to debar these values from the opportunity of becoming errors! But the most con-

vincing point to the ordinary collector, in the present instance at least, is the fact that the supposed I is not exactly under the S, but a little to one side as would be the case in a properly centered P. It may be remarked here that in the revenue arrangement of letters the I is to be found under S only, while the P in the postage arrangement may be over or under an S. There could be no mistake between a P and an R, as the R would have an I above it and a U beneath it. These remarks, however, would be of use only where parts of the letters in question appeared on a single stamp—which is not always the case.

THE On Tuesday, July 30th, Em-
EMPEROR peror Mutsuhito of Japan
OF JAPAN ended his long reign. Of all the rulers of the great nations, his personality was perhaps the least known to the outside world, for the "divinity that doth hedge a king" was something real to his subjects, who revered him almost as a demi-god. Yet his accomplishments in the high office to which he succeeded as the 121st in direct line, made him respected as a statesman among statesmen and showed him as a ruler with a will of iron, though just and progressive. Under him Japan emerged from feudalism to representative government, from comparative darkness into the light of civilization; the arts and ideas of the Western world were adopted and an unprecedented era of advancement and prosperity has been her portion. The "renig name" chosen for his period of rulership—Meiji, meaning "Enlightened Rule"—has in truth been no meaningless choice and has been ever the watchword.

Mutsuhito (pronounced Mut-su-shto) was born at Kyoto on November 3, 1852, and was consequently in his 60th year. He succeeded to the throne on February 13, 1867, as a lad of fourteen, finding the country in a ferment as a result of the concessions granted foreigners by the Shogun's government in 1856, due to Com. Perry's expedition. The new Emperor took things into his own hands,

enforced his decrees by force of arms, overthrew the authority and virtual rule of the Shogun and made the Mikado once more the active ruler of Japan, where for centuries before he had been kept in retirement as the spiritual head of the nation, while the Shogun ruled as the ostensible representative. The new order of things, which was fully established in 1868, is known as the "Restoration," and it was then that the new reign name Meiji was adopted. This year (A. D. 1912) was consequently Meiji 45 until the Emperor's death.

The Restoration of 1868 brought with it, among other things, the institution of a national postal system, concerning which we present some details on another page. The stamps issued have been characteristically Japanese and in the early years, at least, furnish much of interest for the specialist. But the portrait of the ruler, so common on the stamps of the West, is always lacking. As a matter of fact that almost sacred position held by His Majesty really precludes the use of his features on the stamps. We see reputed pictures of Mutsuhito, but he has never been photographed nor even painted, except by a Japanese brush, and the features so commonly seen above his name are at best but a sketch. It will be remembered that the stamps issued to commemorate the Imperial silver Wedding Anniversary on March 9, 1894, bore no portraits but were entirely emblematic in their design. Again, the solitary stamp issued to celebrate the wedding of the Prince Imperial, now Emperor, on the 10th May, 1900, was wholly emblematic.

However, there have been three departures into the field of portraiture, first the memorial stamps showing the features of the Imperial Princes Arisugawa and Kita-Shirakawa, who died while on duty in their country's service in 1895, and again on the two high value stamps issued in 1908, on which the more or less mythical Empress Jingo is shown. What the new Emperor's policy may be remains to be seen.

The new Emperor, Yoshihito (pronounced Yo-shi-shto), was born on August 11, 1879, and is consequently 33 years old. He was proclaimed on the day of his father's death, and on the succeeding day adopted the reign name of Taisei or "Great Righteousness," of which the remainder of the current year will be the "first year." It is the year of the reign that appears in the dates on the Japanese postmarks, hence we shall soon be seeing the new period, beginning with July 31 (Taisei 1st, 7th month, 31st day).

MUTUAL STAMP EXCHANGE The Mutual Stamp Exchange, which has been conducted as a private venture among A. P. S. members only by Mr. I. C. Greene, of Leominster, Mass., has apparently been very successful in its object of a simple

exchange of duplicates. There is no cash transaction about it so that it does not come in conflict with the Sales Department of the Society at all. As only A. P. S. members are allowed in the Exchange there is no other reference required, and all participants are thus assured of each other's standing. It seems to be working very well for those real collectors who prefer to exchange their "dupes" for the other fellow's "dupes," when such is to mutual advantage, instead of buying and selling outright. Mr. Greene says he has many letters claiming that the parties became A. P. S. members for the very purpose of participating in this Exchange. It seems that collectors must be interested in the Exchange as Mr. Greene sends in many new names to the Secretary because of it.



China—Its Postal Organization and Postage Stamps

[Illustrated through the courtesy of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.]

By C. A. Howes.

THE ISSUE OF 1894.

We read in Tennyson's "Locksley Hall:"—

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

But it seems as if the poet must have had an exaggerated idea of the Chinese cycle, for it exceeds his fifty years by but ten! The true "Cycle of Cathay," usually called the "Sexagenary Cycle," is the Chinese method of reckoning the lapse of time in place of the centuries that we employ. Hence a person who has completed sixty years of life is hailed by them as a centenarian with us, and special honors are his share. It thus happened that the Dowager Empress, Tzu-Hsi, celebrated her sixtieth birthday on the 16th November, 1894, and among other forms of rejoicing throughout the Empire in recognition of the event, the Customs Postal Bureau issued a jubilee set of postage stamps. As it was a permanent issue, and as it forms one of the most interesting series from a symbolical point of view that we have in our albums, China can well be excused for celebrating in this manner.

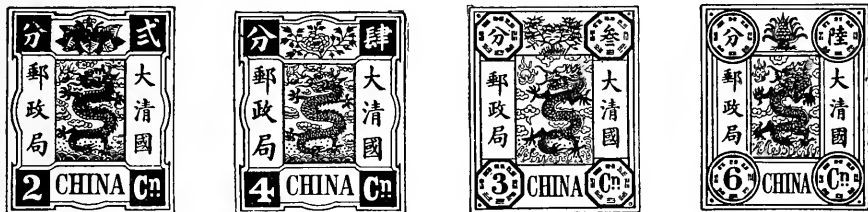
This new set of stamps was more extensive in its values and designs, the latter having been prepared by Mr. R. A. de Villard of the Statistical Department of the Customs at Shanghai. They were all symbolical in character, being grouped into four general types, though each stamp differed in some details from any other. In the first general type may be placed the 1 and 5 candarin stamps. The values occupy the corners, reading *i fen* and *wu fen* respectively in Chinese. The central circle is



inscribed in Chinese *Ta Ch'ing Kuo Yu Cheng*, or "Chinese Postal Service," which is separated from the word *CHINA* beneath by two of the *Yin-yang* symbols already described as the watermark of the 1885 issue. The central design of the 1 candarin is a character somewhat resembling a Greek fret into which curved lines have been introduced. This is an ornamental form of the character *shou*, meaning "longevity." It is used as a charm and is varied to an almost unlimited extent for ornamental purposes. Surrounding this character is what looks like arabesque work unless examined closely, when it is found to be composed of five somewhat conventionalized bats flying inward. These, in Chinese, are called *wu fu* and are symbolical of the "five blessings"—the chief desire of all Chinamen, who enumerate them as long life, riches, health (a sound body and a serene mind), love of virtue and a peaceful end. As the word for "bat" and "blessing" are identical, though written with differ-

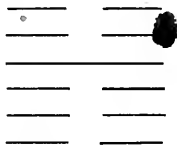
ent characters, the former may be taken as a punning, pictorial allusion to the latter. At the top of the stamp the large flower and some foliage represent the *mou-tan*, the giant or tree peony, which is regarded as an emblem of illustriousness. At the bottom is the *ling-chih-hua*, a sort of fungus emblematic of long life.

The 5 candarin stamp shows a carp in the central circle. This fish symbolizes literary talent from his perseverance in surmounting obstacles when ascending rivers, a common Chinese expression for a student who has been successful in getting a degree or receiving promotion being "The carp has become a dragon" or "has leaped the dragon-gate." At the top of the stamp is the *ling-chih-hua* again and at the bottom the Chinese immortelle, *wan-nien-ch'ing*, or "myriad years green," a name as descriptive if not as concise as our "everlasting."



The 2, 3, 4 and 6 candarin stamps have the same general design, the rampant dragon with his fiery pearl, already described, occupying the center. The Chinese inscriptions read on them all: down the right side, *Ta Ch'ing Kuo* or Chinese Empire; down the left side, *Yu Cheng Chu* or Postal Bureau. The Chinese values in the upper right corners are *er* (2), *san* (3), *szu* (4) and *lu* (6), with the character *fen* for candarins in the left corner. The 2 candarin has "hydrangea leaves and fruit of *passiflora* above; a favorite emblem on auspicious occasions," according to Mr. de Villard. The 4 candarin has the great peony.

The corners of the 3 and 6 candarin stamps will be observed to have eight little sets of short lines, some whole and some broken, surrounding the figures and characters. These are the "eight diagrams" or *pa kua*, a series of trigrams used by Chinese philosophers and geomancers. Upon these figures, expanded into 64 hexagrams by combining the trigrams, two and two, is based one of their classics, the "Book of Changes," which presents 64 short essays on the character and significance of these groups of lines. They need not interest us except to state that the obliterations used for the stamps, when the Imperial Post was instituted in 1896, were taken from them, one to each chief post-office, which can thus be recognized by it. Thus the Soochow post-office can be told by the following hexagram:—



At the top of the 3 candarin stamp is seen the *p'an tao* or dwarf peach tree, a symbol of longevity, as it is supposed to flower and bear for 3000 years. The 6 candarin stamp shows the immortelle again.

The 9 and 12 candarins, again, have a similar design. The two rampant dragons may think the central circle is their "pearl," but on the 9 candarin stamp it merely repeats the center of the 1 candarin. The 12 candarin stamp contains the four characters *Ta Ch'ing Yu Cheng*, or "Chinese Postal Service," in a hardly recognizable form. It is made to represent a seal and the characters are known by that name,



they being in a very ancient style which is only used now for such purposes. Above the "seal" is the giant peony once more, while in the upper right corner are the Chinese characters *shih er* meaning twelve. On the 9 candarins the character is *chiu*. The latter stamp also has the usual postal inscription at the top in an ornamental ancient style of character.



The remaining stamp, the 24 candarins, has a little marine view with a Canton junk in the middle foreground. The inscriptions at the sides are the same as on the 2-candarin stamp, while in the upper right corner is *er ch'ien* or "2 mace" and in the upper left *szu fen* or "4 candarins," which, as the mace equals ten candarins, gives us the full value. At the top is the dwarf peach tree.

These stamps were lithographed, at first in Japan, according to Mr. Mencarini, and afterwards at Shanghai, though the only record he found was for 8542 sheets done by a local printer named Yih Tze-yun in November, 1894. The paper is a white wove of rather thicker quality than that used for the 1885 stamps, but containing the same "yin-yang" watermark. The sheets of this issue were much larger than before: the low values, from 1 candarin through 6 candarins, were printed in sheets of 240 divided into 12 panes of 20 stamps each. The arrangement of the stamps in a pane was like the 1885 issue, five rows of four stamps each; the panes were arranged in three rows of four. The three higher values, 9, 12 and 24 candarins, were printed in sheets of 100 divided into 4 panes of 25 stamps each. The panes were side by side and each had five rows of five stamps. The panes of the 9 candarin contained the well-known *tete-beche*, the lower left corner stamp—the first in the fifth row—being inverted. Judging from the number issued thus, as given by Mr. Mencarini, and the fact that the variety is not a great rarity, it probably occurred on each of the four panes composing the sheet as printed.

The perforation of this issue was apparently done with the same guillotine machine used for the 1885 set, as it gauges the same— $11\frac{3}{4}$; but the cutter was becoming dulled as the roughness of the perforating shows. The operator evidently became careless at times, for horizontal or vertical rows of perforation were occasionally omitted making several varieties of this kind which will be found noted in the reference list.

The cancellations found on these stamps are the same as found upon the 1885 issue, though the first forms of the Shanghai and Tientsin obliterations do not seem to appear, showing that they were evidently discarded for the newer types during the course of the 1885 issue.

The reference list of these stamps may be made up as follows:
November 16, 1894.

Watermarked "yin-yang." Perforated 11½.

- 1 candarin, vermillion.
vertical pair, imperf. between.
- 2 candarins, yellow green.
- 3 candarins, orange, orange yellow.
- 4 candarins, bright rose.
- 5 candarins, orange, orange yellow.
- 6 candarins, brown.
vertical pair, imperf. between.
- 9 candarins, green.
tete-beche.
imperf. vertically.
imperf. horizontally.
tete-beche, imperf. horizontally.
imperforate.
- 12 candarins, brown orange.
- 24 candarins, rose carmine.
vertical pair, imperf. between.

The numbers issued, according to the Post Office Report of 1904, were as follows:

1 candarin	100,077
2 candarins	78,404
3 candarins	188,494
4 candarins	44,689
5 candarins	32,779
6 candarins	54,247
9 candarins	58,523
12 candarins	33,509
24 candarins	34,035

From the above table it can be calculated that the number of tete-beche pairs of the 9 candarins originally in existence, provided the variety occurred on every pane of 25 that was issued, totalled 2341. It has been stated, however, that while full panes of 25 were issued at first yet later the bottom row was removed, thus getting rid of the inverted stamp by issuing panes of 20 only. If this be so the above number may have to be considerably reduced.

Mr. Mencarini, in his Descriptive Catalogue, lists "the same set unwatermarked; thicker paper. Cancelled specimens are unknown, but as whole sheets have been seen, it is surmised that when it was found necessary in 1897 to reprint from the stones, for surcharging purposes, thicker and unwatermarked paper was used." To anticipate a little, it may be stated that when it was necessary to reprint these stamps for surcharging (those on hand were surcharged at first until used up) the shades of the new prints easily distinguished them from the old, but they were upon the same watermarked paper. As these unwatermarked stamps are in the same shades as the regular watermarked reprinted stamps which were surcharged, "it is surmised" that they are probably from proof sheets, and thus have no regular standing. The watermarked reprinted stamps are occasionally met with unsurcharged but are very rare; they may have originated from the printer's "spillage." I have seen all values except the 2 candarins in the retouched type and the 4 candarins, and I cannot find that anyone has seen these.

It may be well to put the distinctive shades on record here as well as the two sets, neither one of which, however, should be listed as issued stamps.

Colors.	Unwatermarked Proofs?	Watermarked Printer's Waste?
Pale brick red	1 candarin	1 candarin
Dull yellow green	2 candarins	2 candarins
Bright yellow	3 candarins	3 candarins
Pale rose (flesh)	4 candarins	?
Orange yellow	5 candarins	5 candarins
Red brown	6 candarins	6 candarins
Emerald green	9 candarins	9 candarins
Orange yellow	12 candarins	12 candarins
Dull carmine	24 candarins	24 candarins

THE IMPERIAL POST

As already stated, an Imperial Decree of March 20, 1896, entrusted Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, with the organization of an Imperial National Postal System. Of course the Customs Postal System, already existing, served as the basis for the new system, as is shown by the following extract from the general rules and regulations first formulated:—

ORGANIZATION.

"The Customs Post Offices in the different Treaty Ports shall in future be designated as Imperial Post Offices. The places at which such Post Offices exist shall be considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union. The remainder are not as yet included therein.

"The management of the Imperial Post Offices in the Sea-Ports shall be under the charge of the Customs Commissioners, who shall co-operate with the Chinese Customs Superintendents.

"The existing Postal Service in Peking, which is under the General Customs Inspection, shall be raised to the dignity of the Chief Imperial Post Office. It shall have control over the different Imperial Post Offices in the Sea-Ports, and receives its authority from the Tsungli-Yamen.

"As the Post Office in Shanghai will be the most important office of transit, special officials shall be appointed for it, but they shall also be subject to the authority of the Customs Commissary and Customs Superintendent.

"The Director of the Statistical Department in Shanghai shall have general supervision over the Postal Service. All reports of Postmasters to the Inspector General of Customs shall pass through his hands.

"Later on Branch Postal Establishments with special employees shall be established in places adjacent to the Treaty Ports, like Taku and Tongku near Tientsin, also at railroad and telegraph stations, in Wusung near Shanghai, Chenhai near Ningpo, Pagoda Anchorage near Foochow, Whampoa near Canton, Wusueh near Kewkiang, Anking and Tatung near Wuhu, Nanking near Chinkiang, etc.

METHOD OF TRANSMISSION.

"The Post Office transmits letters, post cards, samples and printed matter. The transmission of single articles will be either in large mail bags or separately. In shipments in transit, the mail bags will not be opened, and mail matter for the immediate vicinity will be unpacked and distributed either piece by piece or placed in a new bag for further transmission.

"Each mail sack will be accompanied by an exact description of its contents. The receiving Post Office, in the first instance, shall make out a receipt for the matter to be forwarded, after it has convinced itself that the mail matter on the way bill has actually been delivered to it.

"From one Sea-Port to another transmission of the mail will be by steamer, and inland by means of Chinese private agencies, with which special arrangements will have to be made and notice of which will be given to the public.

POSTAGE.

"The rate of postage is different according to whether letters go from Sea-Port to Sea-Port, to the interior, or to Foreign Countries. For foreign letters it shall be regulated by Art. 5 and 6 of the Universal Postal Union agreement. If a foreign letter is to be sent through an Imperial Post Office into the interior, to a place which is not included in the Universal Postal Union, the receiver has to pay the inland postage in addition. Likewise, for letters from an inland station to foreign countries, the sender has to prepay inland postage. The amount of this inland postage is to be determined and collected by the private postal establishments.

"For transmission from one Treaty Port to another the following scale shall apply:

Post cards	1c
Letters up to $\frac{1}{4}$ Chinese oz. (Tael)	2c
Letters up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4c
Letters up to 1 oz.	8c
and upwards on the same scale.	
Newspapers, Chinese	1c
Newspapers, European	2c
Samples and Printed Matter, per 2 oz.	2c

"For registered letters an additional impost is collected. A receipt is to be given therefor. For foreign letters the regulations contained in Art. 5-7 of the Universal Postal Union agreement are to govern. For a return receipt in addition to the cost of registration, double the impost is to be paid.

"All private postal establishments are compelled to inform the nearest Post Office of their rates, in order that they may be made public.

"For the prepayment of foreign letters and letters addressed to Treaty Ports, special stamps are to be printed, which are to be pasted on the letters. These stamps shall be sold at the Post Offices and at such stores as may be designated by them. Counterfeiting these stamps will be punished in the same way as the counterfeiting of bank notes.

SHIPMENTS OF MONEY.

"The Post Office undertakes also the transmission of money from one Postal Union office to another, but only in sums not exceeding 100 Taels. The sender receives a receipt for his remittance.

TRANSMISSION OF PACKETS.

"Later on, as soon as the Postal Service has been further developed, it will also, as in Europe, transmit packets. The regulations governing the weight of the packets, their bulk and the charges will be determined later on.

RELATION OF THE POST OFFICE TO THE PRIVATE POSTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

"If a Private Postal Establishment desires to forward letters by steamer, via an Open Port, it must send them in a closed bag to the Imperial Post Office in that Port, which shall attend to the transmission, but in no case shall they be sent direct to

the steamer. For this service it has to pay the regular rates of postage for intermediate Ports. The Imperial Post Office is to receive a receipt from the Private Postal Establishment to which the mail bag is addressed.

"If Private Postal Establishments desire to be admitted into the Universal Postal Union, they will have to be registered in an Imperial Post Office, and will have to obtain a certificate which, however, will be issued free of charge. If, later on, they desire to sever their connection with the Union, the certificate must be returned for cancellation.

PENALTIES.

"Post Office Officials who open letters or packets and violate the secrecy of the mails shall not only be disciplined, but shall be punished according to the laws of their respective countries.

"Only registered Offices are permitted to forward letters within the circuit of the Imperial Post Office. Whoever forwards letters unauthorized shall be subjected to a punishment of 50 Taels for every piece of mail matter so forwarded.

"Steamship companies, captains, sailors and passengers on steamers plying between the Treaty Ports shall be prohibited from carrying letters which should properly be carried by the Post. Every infringement of this law shall be punished by a fine of 500 Taels. Open private papers, letters of recommendation, business and ships letters are not included under this head.

ACCOUNTING.

"All Post Offices are to furnish a monthly account of receipts and disbursements to the Director of the Statistical Department in Shanghai who, in turn, shall periodically send tabulated accounts to the General Inspector of Customs, who shall present them to the Tsungli Yamen.

RECORDS.

"All incoming and outgoing mail matter is to be entered in the register. . . .

OVERLAND POST IN WINTER.

"On account of the freezing over of the rivers in Northern China, the mail shall, in Winter, be forwarded overland from Chinkiang to Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking and Newchwang. The Post Offices concerned in this service shall publish all further regulations in regard to it.

CHUNGKING AND YANGTSE PORTS.

"The Post Office in Chungking shall for the present forward only single letters and not mail bags. If Private Postal Establishments desire to have any of the latter forwarded, they must send them to the Imperial Post Office in Ichang. Mengtze and Lungchow shall also for the present forward only single letters.

"Imperial Post Offices, with special officials under the Customs Commissioners, shall be established at the six Yangtse Ports: Lu-hsi-kou, Wusueh, Hukou, Anking, Tatung and Nanking.

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

"The transmission of letters to a country belonging to the Universal Postal Union shall be in accordance with its rules.

"Letters from foreign countries must be delivered direct to the addressee by an Imperial Post Office; they shall not be permitted to use any intermediate service. Only, in case such letters are sent via Shanghai to a place not included in the Postal Union, they will have to be sent by the Shanghai Post Office to a registered Private

Postal Establishment for further transmission. The latter shall collect the inland postage from the recipient in accordance with its own schedule rates.

"If an Imperial Post Office has no direct steam connection, it shall send the letters for further transmission to a Post Office with such connection. The charges for such service shall be in accordance with the rates of the Postal Union."

It will be noticed that the above regulations give the new rates of postage in **cents** (based on the Mexican or Hongkong dollar) instead of **candarins** (based on the tael) as in previous issues. The average exchange value of the tael in terms of the Mexican dollar in 1896 was \$1.53, so that the new domestic letter rate of 2 cents per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce or 4 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce is about one-eighth less than the former rate of 3 candarins per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The adoption of the Mexican currency and the new postal rates made a new series of stamps a necessity. While these were being prepared in permanent form, the authorities utilized the stock on hand of the 1894 jubilee issue, as well as some remaining stock of the obsolete issue of 1885. These were surcharged in black by ordinary printing type in the following form:

半 洋 暫
分 銀 作
 $\frac{1}{2}$
cent

The two characters at the right, reading downward, are **chan tso**, meaning "temporary make" or "provisional." The middle two are **yang yin**, or "foreign silver," denoting the Mexican coinage; the character **yang** is literally "ocean" and "foreign" only by implication, since foreign articles mostly come "over the ocean." The two characters at the left express the value—in the illustration **pan fen** or "half cent." The same character, **fen**, is used for the dollar cent as for the candarin or tael cent, as it means particularly the one-hundredth part of anything and so is synonymous with **cent**.

Mr. Mencarini says that these surcharges were done by several printing offices, though it would seem more reasonable to suppose that they were done as needed at the Statistical Department of the Customs at Shanghai, which was equipped for such work. At any rate, there are several varieties of surcharge, and the fact that these varieties followed each other in issue instead of appearing about the same time would indicate that they were successive printings, which would be the case if done at the Customs; while if several establishments operated upon the stock of stamps on hand originally, the varieties resulting would undoubtedly appear almost contemporaneously.

Mr. Mencarini gives the date of issue of the surcharged stamps as December 18, 1896. The first type of the surcharge that appeared was the one illustrated above, in which the figures of value were relatively small, being of the style with "serifs" and corresponding in size to the font of type used for the word "cents," known as **pica**. The stock on hand of both the 1885 issue and the 1894 issue was used for this surcharging, and we find the 5 and 6 candarins of the latter set in new shades also, not known in the regular issue and therefore probably due to new printings of these values for the purpose of surcharging, as already noted in the chapter on the 1894 issue. These shades are yellow in place of orange in the case of the 5 candarins, and red brown instead of brown in the case of the 6 candarins.

The reference list may be made up as follows:

December 18, 1896.

Surcharge with small figures.

On 1885 Issue, perforated 11 $\frac{1}{4}$.

- 1 cent on 1 candarin, green.
- 2 cents on 3 candarins, mauve.
- 5 cents on 5 candarins, bistre.
- On 1894 Issue, perforated 11¾.
- ½ cent on 3 candarins, orange yellow, orange, ochre.
- horizontal pair, imperf. between.
- with fraction bar and 2 omitted.
- 1 cent on 1 candarin, vermilion.
- inverted surcharge.
- 2 cents on 2 candarins, yellow green.
- imperf. vertically.
- vertical pair, imperf. between.
- 4 cents on 4 candarins, bright rose.
- 5 cents on 5 candarins, orange, yellow.
- vertical pair, imperf. between.
- 8 cents on 6 candarins, brown, red brown.
- vertical strip of three, imperf. between.
- 10 cents on 6 candarins, brown, red brown.
- 10 cents on 9 candarins, green.
- 10 cents on 12 candarins, brown orange.
- imperforate.
- imperforate horizontally.

30 cents on 24 candarins, rose carmine.

Of varieties noted above, the ½ cent with fraction bar and "2" of the ½ cent omitted occurred in the earlier printings and was the upper left corner stamp of the pane of 20. The 1 cent is the only value known with inverted surcharge, but the ½ cent, 2 cents, 4 cents, and 10 cents on 9 candarins occur with double surcharge—a very minor variety at best.



Some time in January, 1897, a dollar value was added to the surcharged set, as we glean from a letter to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.* This was in the nature of a surprise, first because of its high value compared to the rest of the set, and second because it was surcharged on a 3 cent revenue stamp, which was unheard of before. This was evidently prepared for some fiscal purpose which was abandoned, and the stamps were therefore utilized for the temporary postal issues. They were line-engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten, but these were separated into panes of 25 for surcharging purposes. They are on unwatermarked paper and but few copies are known without the surcharge, in which case they cannot be classed with the postage stamps.

As the stamps were inscribed CHINA REVENUE, they required additional inscriptions to denote their postal character; hence we find surcharged across the top, reading from right to left, the usual legend of the Customs stamps—Ta Ch'ing Yu Cheng or "Chinese Postal Service." In the center, reading vertically, are three large characters—Tang 1 Yuan or "worth 1 dollar." The last character means literally "circular," whence its application to the Mexican dollar is readily apparent.

*American Journal of Philately, X : 126.

There is a variety of this dollar stamp in which the three vertical characters are but half the width of the regular type, and the four horizontal characters at the top are slightly larger. This is a very rare stamp and Mr. Mencarini says that "one sheet of forty stamps was printed erroneously." There must be some mistake in the statement, as the revenue stamps came in sheets of 100 and were divided into sheets of 25 for surcharging, as already noted. Be that as it may, we shall have to take the number issued as 40 in default of more definite information. The surcharge shows that it was properly set up and was not an "error." What undoubtedly occurred was that the new value in the Chinese characters did not show up plainly enough and was therefore changed to the larger characters. The "small value" stamps may therefore be from trial sheets, which should not have gotten out of the printing office. I have never heard of a used copy.

In the same type as the 1 dollar stamp there is also a 5 dollar stamp, the only changes being in the Chinese and Arabic numerals and the adding of "s" to "dollar." Its issue is not recorded, but it was doubtless printed along with the 1 dollar. It was intended for the system of "Remittance Certificates" instituted along with the Imperial Post. Mr. David Benjamin wrote the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.:*

"This stamp, surcharged \$5, was never used for postage (unless some may have managed to pass or rather may be found postmarked), but was issued many months ago about the time the other surcharges and provisional stamps were in use, for use in connection with money orders, when there were no higher than \$1 stamps; and in sending a money order, say, for \$10, you stick (or rather the P. O. did), two of these stamps and the money is paid at the other end. The stamps were not sold over the counter and are not 'stamps,' so no notice should be taken of these unless as pure revenues."

Even at that we can hardly term them "revenues!" They are known unused, even if they were not sold "over the counter;" but that is hardly surprising. Again, they are known postmarked, but as they were undoubtedly cancelled when the money order or "remittance certificate" on which they may have been used was cashed, some such copies may have leaked out. At any rate they bear the "Chinese Postal Service" legend and are usually listed so we give them here. The surcharge is known inverted as well.

January, 1897.

 Surcharged on "3 cents Revenue" stamp. Perf. 14 to 16.

 1 dollar, dark red.

 small surcharge.

 5 dollars, dark red.

 inverted surcharge.

On February 13, 1897, according to Mr. Mencarini, various surcharges appeared on the revenue stamp; but from Mr. Benjamin's letter, enclosing a copy of the \$1 stamp for the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., who illustrated it (the above cut is the very one), we know that this value at least appeared in January. And it seems certain that some of the others appeared at a later date. Mr. Benjamin sent the 1 cent and 2 cents (the latter having the value in one line) to the Scott Co. in February, so we may take Mr. Mencarini's date for these. Both stamps have the same "heading" as the 1 dollar, though in slightly larger characters; the 1 cent has the value reading from right to left—**Tang 1 Fen**, or "worth one cent," the character for "one" being in much larger type. There are two varieties of this character, one having among other differences a wider "oblong box" above the two strokes at the bottom of the character. This occurs three times on a pane, as the first stamp in the second and

*American Journal of Philately, XII: 146.

fourth rows (numbers 6 and 16) and the last stamp in the third row (number 15). Some of the periods after "cent" are very faint, and may sometimes fail to print, as a "no stop" variety is reported. It does not show on my pane, however.

The 2 cent stamp has the "heading" of the 1 cent and in addition the regular six characters of the provisional 2 cent on 2 candarins, though the value in English is in one line. There are several varieties in this stamp: it comes with inverted surcharge, with a comma after "s" of "cents," with no period after "s," with an inverted "s," and no period combined, and with a broken "n."

A 4 cent stamp was evidently prepared about this time, or a little earlier, as it has the same surcharge with small Arabic numeral as was applied to the 4 candarin stamp in December, with the addition of the postal "heading" in the small characters as used on the regular 1 dollar stamp issued in January. It is a very rare stamp, however, and it is stated that there were but two "sheets" printed, which may mean two panes of 25 or fifty stamps in all; yet another source states definitely "200 stamps," which would be two complete sheets of the revenue stamp or eight surcharged "panes."

February 13 (?), 1897.

Surcharged on "3 cents Revenue" stamp. Perf. 14 to 16.

- 1 cent, dark red.
 - variety in Chinese character "1."
- 2 cents, dark red, (value in one line).
 - inverted surcharge.
 - inverted "s."
 - broken "n."
 - with comma.
 - without period.
 - inverted "s" without period.
- 4 cents, dark red, (small "4").

In March of 1897 the regular surcharged stamps began to appear with larger Gothic numerals, evidently for greater distinctness in the value. In general the numeral is set $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the Chinese characters, except in those surcharged on the revenue stamp, where it is set closer because of the added "postal" surcharge at the top. Included with these stamps are also 2 cent and 4 cent values on the 3 cent Revenue stamp. The former now has the figure above "cents" like the others, and was sent by Mr. Benjamin to the Scott Co. in April, 1897, while the latter was included with the regular surcharged stamps when issued and was forwarded by Mr. Benjamin in March. This is noted here because the "large 2" stamp has been listed as issued before the "value in one line" stamp—as has also the 4 cents. Mr. Harte-Lovelace says the setting for the revenue stamp surcharge in the March issue "was in two rows of ten instead of blocks of twenty-five, and the sheets were not divided for printing." He includes in this the "2 cents in one line" stamp; but as this was issued concurrently with the "one cent" stamp which was printed in blocks of 25, there seems no reason why the 2 cent should not have been likewise. Unfortunately I have a sheet only of the "one cent" at hand.

In chronicling the 10 cents on 9 candarins, the Scott Co. state, evidently on Mr. Benjamin's information, that "as no stock of this stamp was available a new lot was reprinted in order to be surcharged," and the consequent new shades were emerald green and light green. This was not the only stamp reprinted for the purpose, however, as the 3 candarin now appears in bright yellow, the 2 candarin in dull yellow green, the 12 candarin in orange and the 24 candarin in dull carmine.

The reference list may be made up as follows:—

March—April, 1897.

Surcharge with large figures, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below Chinese characters.

On 1894 Issue, perforated $11\frac{3}{4}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent on 3 candarins, yellow, orange yellow.

"cen" for "cent."

1 cent on 1 candarin, vermillion.

"ce" and "nt" separated.

without period.

2 cents on 2 candarins, yellow green.

without period.

4 cents on 4 candarins, bright rose.

5 cents on 5 candarins, orange, yellow.

8 cents on 6 candarins, brown, red-brown.

10 cents on 9 candarins, light green, emerald green.

10 cents on 12 candarins, brown orange, orange.

30 cents on 24 candarins, dull carmine.

without period.

"30" midway between "cents" and Chinese characters.

On "3 cents Revenue" stamp. Perf. 14 to 16.

2 cents, dark red.

4 cents, dark red.

Of varieties noted above, the "t" of "cent" has dropped out on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value in stamp number 8 on the pane. In stamp number 5 on the pane of the 30 cents, the numerals are set midway between the Chinese characters and "cents."



About May, 1897, still another setting of the surcharge occurred in which the figures of value were moved 1 mm. nearer the Chinese characters, leaving a space of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; otherwise the surcharge remains the same. The 1 candarin now appears in a new shade due to reprinting, a pale brick red. The 2 candarin also gives us a new variety—a new stone was prepared from a retouched die in which the figure "2" was somewhat enlarged and given a straight foot instead of a curved one. Both types of the 2 candarin were surcharged, however. Mr. Mencarini states that the retouched type dates from January 1, 1897, and that it is not known unsurcharged. It was not surcharged and issued, nevertheless, until the May type of surcharge was brought into use.

This last type of surcharge also occurs on the three values of the 1885 issue. The story of this set is told in the *American Journal of Philately* (X:366) as follows:

"When the provisionals were first made, all postmasters were ordered to return to Shanghai all the unsurcharged stamps in stock, in order that they might be surcharged and returned. The returns thus received included almost 43,000 sets of the 1885 issue, and these received the small type of surcharge. But the returns from Pakhoi, which is a distant port, did not arrive at Shanghai until after the type of surcharge had been altered, and the figures of value made larger, hence these belated

1,000 sets received the later type of surcharge, and were all sent back to Pakhoi and there issued in the usual way. Pakhoi is therefore the only place in China where this variety could be obtained."

These three stamps have therefore come to be known as the "Pakhoi Provisionals." This Treaty Port is on the island of Hai-nan, off the southern coast of China. Mr. Mencarini says that "so far as can be gathered from official records not a single stamp was sent to that port." Mr. Harte-Lovelace, however, has four used copies which were postmarked at Pakhoi in May, 1897, which seems to prove the case.

The reference list may be made up as follows:

May, 1897.

Surcharge with large figures, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below Chinese characters.

On 1894 Issue, perforated $11\frac{3}{4}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent on 3 candarins. yellow, orange yellow.
inverted surcharge.

1 cent on 1 candarin, pale brick red.

2 cents on 2 candarins, yellow green.
no period.

inverted surcharge.

4 cents on 4 candarins, flesh.

inverted surcharge.

5 cents on 5 candarins, orange, yellow.

8 cents on 6 candarins, brown.

10 cents on 9 candarins, green.

inverted surcharge.

10 cents on 12 candarins, brown-orange, orange.

30 cents on 24 candarins, rose carmine.

On retouched type, perforated $11\frac{3}{4}$.

2 cents on 2 candarins, yellow green.
no period.

On 1885 Issue, perforated $11\frac{3}{4}$.

1 cent on 1 candarin, green.

2 cents on 3 candarins, mauve.

5 cents on 5 candarins, olive yellow.

Of the quantities issued of all these provisionals only the totals in most cases can be given, as that is all that has been published in the Post Office Report of 1904. No distinction was made by the post office, apparently, of the varieties of surcharge.

	Printed	Destroyed	Net Issues
$\frac{1}{2}$ c on 3 candarin	440,728	136,681	304,047
1c on 1 candarin	387,734	177,402	410,332
1c on 3c Revenue	200,000		
2c on 2 candarin	790,075	280,000	859,675
2c on 3c Revenue	349,600		
4c on 4 candarin	344,505	157,238	237,267
4c on 3c Revenue	50,000		
5c on 5 candarin	321,575	163,833	157,742
8c on 6 candarin	196,848	125,828	71,020
10c on 6 candarin	20,000	64,431	151,308
10c on 9 candarin	132,813		
10c on 12 candarin	62,926		
30c on 24 candarin	50,366	24,040	26,236
1d on 3c Revenue	20,485	13,236	7,249
5d on 3c Revenue	5,000	.....	5,000

Of the above denominations it seems probable that most of the 1 cent, 2 cents and 4 cents surcharged on the Revenue stamp were issued and used, as they were produced in the early part of the period of use of the provisionals. The stamps "destroyed" were doubtless mostly the later type of the surcharge, which seems evident in the case of the 8 cent and 30 cent of the "May" set, as these values are quite rare. This would leave approximately 210,000 of the 1 cent, 510,000 of the 2 cent and 187,000 of the 4 cent issued on the candarin stamps, including all types. Of the 10 cents on 6 candarin probably most of the 20,000 were issued as it came in the first type. The scarcity of the \$5 stamp, even though 5000 were "issued" is of course due to its use on "remittance certificates" as the money orders are called. But the figure given for the \$1, only 7249, is most astonishing, as the stamp does not seem to bear out such a paucity of numbers. It is not high priced and seems to be about as common used as unused. One might almost think the numbers "issued" and "destroyed" had been reversed, and even then conditions would hardly seem to fit.

We have already noted that the so-called "errors," the "small figure 4" on the Revenue stamp and the \$1 with the small characters, were "issued" to the number of 200 (?) of the former and 40 (?) of the latter. The "Pakhoi Provisionals" were issued to the amount of 1000 for each of the three values. Of the regular surcharge on the stamps of the 1885 issue the Report gives 38,000 of the 1 cent on 1 candarin, 42,000 of the 2 cent on 3 candarin and 56,840 of the 5 cent on 5 candarin. Of the retouched 2 candarin stamp, surcharged 2 cents, Mr. Mencarini states that 202,739 were printed, but as these were the last variety to appear there were probably a large proportion in the remainders destroyed.



Notes on the Postal System of Japan.

[From "Japan in the Twentieth Century."]

It was in 1871 that the postal system modelled on the Western mail service was first adopted in Japan. It must not be supposed that that was the first post system ever originated in Japan, for though in an imperfect form the service had long existed in our country. The "post station" system that was first established in the second year of the reign of the Empress Jingo (202 A. D.), when the Empress undertook an expedition against Korea, marked, theoretically speaking, the appearance of an embryonic postal service administration. The rudimentary system was brought to greater perfection in 646 A. D. by the introduction of various administrative institutions of the Tung Dynasty, China. The setting up of the Regency Office at Kamakura by Yoritomo* was followed by a further improvement in the system and in the conveyance of letters by carriers. The mode of managing roads and ferries in this connection was specially well arranged at that time. The carrier system, however, received a serious reverse during the regency of the Ashikaga,† and by prolonged civil disorders that marked the administration of that weak Regency. In fact the system was practically suspended.

With the rise of Nobunaga‡ the service was restored; old roads and bridges were repaired, and Hideyoshi§ that succeeded Nobunaga carried the service to a greater state of perfection. The service, though very much developed and expanded as compared with that which had been prevailing in the period of Taikwa\$, was confined to the conveyance of official letters, so that the general public did not participate in the benefit.

The system was very much advanced during the Tokugawa|| period and it was then made much more efficient and comprehensive in operation. Official letters were regularly despatched by the Shogunate to the provinces by carriers, and the feudal lords residing in the provinces also employed regular carriers to act as messengers between their fiefs and the residential seat of the Shogunate. What was still more noteworthy was the fact that the private post service was first brought into existence. This originated in the thrice-a-month system of correspondence that had been maintained between the Shogunate's retainers on duty at the Castle of Osaka and their families in Yedo. The shrewd merchants of Osaka took a hint from this system of correspondence and some of them opened a regular system of carriers to convey private letters between the three important cities of Yedo, Kyoto and Osaka. The business proved quite remunerative as indeed it proved highly convenient to the people. For more than two centuries this primitive system of postal service was in vogue in Japan.

On the advent of the Imperial Government it was decided to run the postal service modelled on the Western system as an official undertaking, as it was perceived that the business could not be carried on with efficiency and benefit as private enterprises. In January of 1871 the new Postal Service System was promulgated, and was put in force by way of trial between Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto in March of the same year. The hour of transmission was previously announced and a number of carriers were despatched every day. The benefit of correspondence was extended to all the towns and villages lying along the trunk route connecting the three principal cities. The local authorities were made to take charge of the business of transmitting the mails from one post to another and also the sale of postal stamps.

*A. D. 1185

†A. D. 1336-1573

‡A. D. 1574-1582

§A. D. 1532-1593

\$A. D. 800-1135

||A. D. 1593-1833

This system, highly imperfect as it was compared with the one now in operation, was, however, a memorable improvement over what had been in operation before, and for the first time the general community, or strictly speaking a limited portion of the general community, was enabled to participate in the benefit of the postal service. The new departure thus inaugurated was carried to greater perfection and improvements were made in quick succession. In March of the year 1872 a thrice-a-day service was opened for the city of Tokyo and for the delivery of both letters and newspapers. Soon a five-times-a-day service was established between Tokyo and Yokohama, and it was announced at the same time that people were forbidden to engage as their business the transmission and delivery of letters not bearing postage stamps.

It was in April of 1873 that the postal fee was made uniform irrespective of distance, except in case of city mails and suburban extra fee mails. In November of that year the post cards and wrappers were issued, and in the same year the Post Exchange Contract was concluded with the United States of America. In June of the following year Japan joined the International Postal Union, by which the arrangement of postal communication between Japan and the foreign countries was somewhat completed. In view of this the British Post Offices that had been existing in Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki were withdrawn in December of 1879, while a year hence the French Post Office at Yokohama was also withdrawn, and the postal administrative autonomy was first secured by Japan. In December of 1882 were issued new Postal Regulations which inaugurated various new departures, such as the abolition of the system of city postal service, local postal service and suburban extra postal fee system. In other words, the rate of fee was made uniform for the whole country. In December of 1884 the postal card with reply paid was issued. By the further amendment of the regulations carried out in August of 1889 the fee for forwarding periodically printed matters was reduced by one half, the weight allowed for the fourth class matters, that is books, drawings, pictures, samples and patterns, was increased four-fold, a new item of seeds of agricultural produce was added to the fourth class matter category. In June of 1892 the Parcel Post Regulations were issued and were enforced from October of the same year. In June of the same year the military post service was established for the benefit of the troops dispatched to Korea in connection with the insurrection that had broken out in that country. In a similar way the field post service was organized on the occasion of the Japan-China War and the means of correspondence between the front and the home country was provided. The special facilities for transmitting seeds of agricultural produce were made more efficient in operation by setting apart such mail matter as fifth class matter and by reducing the rate of fee to one-half of what it was before. A part of the Postal Regulations was amended in 1899, and while making the allowances of weight more liberal, the rate of fee for first and second class mail matter was somewhat advanced.

In March, 1900, the Postal Regulations and the Parcel Post Regulations were further improved so that they might be adapted to the requirements of new circumstances. The new regulations were put in force from October 1st of the same year. * * * * The letter-cards were newly issued and the system of private cards has been instituted.

FOREIGN MAIL.

When the great work of the Restoration had been accomplished, and intercourse with foreign countries became closer, the necessity of adopting more expeditious means of reciprocal correspondence began to be keenly felt. The Government, therefore, made an arrangement about foreign mail service and notified the public to that

effect in March, 1872, though at that time the means of internal communication was yet far from complete. However, in those days the foreign mail service could be carried on by our Government only through the Postal Agencies of Great Britain, the United States of America and France, which were actually conducting postal business in our open ports, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki. When the Postal Convention concluded between the United States of America and Japan came into operation on January 1st of 1875 the direct exchange of mail matter with foreign countries was for the first time effected. On this memorable day the United States Post offices established in our country were closed. Since that time the management of foreign mails has been markedly developed and improved by the earnest and persevering efforts of the authorities, and it has secured so much confidence at home and abroad that any necessity for continuing British and French Postal Agencies was no longer perceived, with the result that the former were closed on December 31st of 1880, and the latter on March 31st of the following year. But in those days, correspondence with all foreign countries besides the United States of America, could be transmitted only through the medium of that country, in accordance with the stipulations of the Postal Convention concluded between Japan and the United States of America. The rate of foreign postage was consequently high and caused much inconvenience.

In May, 1876, H. I. J. M.'s. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the German Emperor sent a telegram to the Department of Foreign Affairs here, inquiring whether the Government intended to take part in the International Postal Congress which was to meet in Paris the next year. After deliberation, the Japanese Government decided to take part in the Congress, and instructed him to request the Swiss Government to propose our admission into the Postal Union. As a result of the negotiation our country obtained the full right of entering the General Postal Union in 1877.

The Government promulgated General Postal Union Treaty in Imperial Ordinance No. 45 on June 19th of that year, and on the same day the revised table of foreign postage was published in Imperial Ordinance No. 46, which was to take effect on the following day. The revised rates of postage were much lower and more uniform than the former rates, so the operation of the foreign mail service was greatly facilitated. On the occasion of the International Postal congress convened at Paris on the first day of May, of 1878, Japan caused its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris and another gentleman to attend the Congress, with full power to complete the arrangements. On the first day of June of the same year, the Universal Postal Union Convention was concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of our and other countries. The new convention was promulgated in March of the following year in Imperial Ordinance No. 11, to take effect on the first day of April.

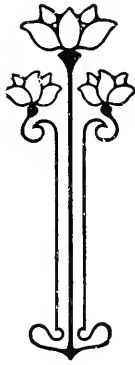
It was three years after the formation of the Universal Postal Union that Japan joined it, and therefore our country, while being the first country in the Far East that was admitted to it, was not much behind even some Occidental countries in profiting by this international postal service. At present about 58 countries are on the list of the Union, and of that number 32 joined after Japan had been admitted to it.

Since the country was first represented by its delegates at the second Postal Congress in Paris in 1878 it has been represented at every Postal Congress held subsequently and has contributed more or less to the work of amending the Universal Postal Convention.

The foreign postage rates were often modified but the final and thoroughgoing revision took place especially in 1897 in connection with the change of our monetary system, and the rate then fixed upon is the rate at present in force. In September of 1900 exchange of registered articles with trade charges was opened between our country and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxemburg and Rou-

mania. On June 20th of 1902, which was the 25th anniversary of the admission of Japan into the Universal Postal Union, a ceremony was carried out by our authorities to celebrate the occasion. In December of the same year Japan joined the Universal Postal League relating to value-declared letters and postal boxes.

The foreign parcel post service was first established in 1879, when an agreement was concluded with the Colonial Government of Hongkong. * * * * Japan applied to the Government of Switzerland on the 25th anniversary of its admission to the Universal Postal Service for permission to join the International Parcel Post Convention concluded at Washington, U. S. A. The permission being obtained in time that convention was carried into effect from December of 1902.



A HISTORY

OF THE

American Philatelic Association

NOW THE

American Philatelic Society

1886 - 1911

Prepared by WILLIAM CARLOS STONE,
At the request of the Quarter Century Celebration Committee.

(Continued from page 244.)

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96	132 E. E. Kendig	169 Geo. MacFarland
97 R. H. Grahame	133 H. B. Kendig	170 J. A. Leighton
98 H. A. Babb	135 G. Y. Lansing	171 T. B. Farrell
99 C. H. Shearer	138 M. A. MacDonald	174 W. F. Muennighaus
100 W. V. Nicholson	139 E. L. Schumann	186 R. K. Pearce
101 A. H. Crittenden	140 F. Baker, Jr.	

The following persons are known to have been Charter Members but no record can be found of their numbers if they ever had them assigned. No numbers were used in the published lists until June, 1887, and several members at that time had withdrawn, leaving vacancies which we are unable to fill up.

D. J. Ballantine	W. B. Platt
L. W. Durbin	Sam. Zander
E. D. Kline	W. J. Babcock
J. M. Krumm	

The above list of Charter Members was compiled by Ernest R. Aldrich, who has been working upon it for several years, and it is probably as accurate a list as can ever be made. The members who have retained their membership unbroken since the formation of the Association are indicated by a star (*). There are also several others in the list who are now members, but who dropped out for a few years and then resumed their membership.

W. C. S.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

President.

1886-1896. John K. Tiffany.	1904-1905. Hiram E. Deats.
1896-1899. Frank F. Olney.	1905-1907. William C. Stone.
1899-1902. George L. Toppan.	1907-1909. John N. Luff.
1902-1904. Alexander Holland.	1909-1911. Henry N. Mudge.

Vice-President.

1886-1888. R. R. Bogert.	1892-1893. W. C. Van Derlip.
1888-1890. W. C. Van Derlip.	1893-1894. Hiram E. Deats.
1890-1892. C. B. Corwin.	1894-1896. Alvah Davison.

Board of Vice-Presidents.

1896-1898. W. C. Van Derlip, J. L. Kilbon, G. L. Toppan.
1898-1899. W. C. Van Derlip, G. L. Toppan, E. M. Carpenter.

- 1899-1900. J. W. George, Alex. Holland, P. F. Bruner.
 1900-1902. Saml. Leland, C. E. Severn, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 1902-1903. F. H. Burt, Gordon Ireland, J. F. Johnson.*
 1903-1905. F. H. Burt, Gordon Ireland, W. O. Wylie.
 1905-1906. H. N. Mudge, H. A. Fowler, Alex. Holland.
 1906-1907. H. N. Mudge, H. A. Fowler, Fred Michaels.
 1907-1909. C. A. Howes, E. deZ. Kelley, L. L. Green.
 1909-1911. F. R. Cornwall, Chester Meyers,, Adalbert Strauss.

* J. F. Johnson resigned February 23, 1903 and E. F. Sawyer was appointed to fill out the term.

Secretary.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1886-1888. Schuyler B. Bradt. | 1898-1899. William N. Howe. |
| 1888-1889. Samuel B. Bradford. | 1899-1903.* Hiram E. Deats. |
| 1889-1893. Millard F. Walton. | 1903-1906. Delos T. Eaton. |
| 1893-1894. Alvah Davison. | 1906-1907. Alfred F. Henkels. |
| 1894-1895. William C. Stone. | 1907-1908. Henry A. Davis. |
| 1895-1896. Clifford W. Kissinger. | 1908-1910. Henry S. Adair. |
| 1896-1898. Joseph F. Beard. | 1910-1911. W. Hamilton Barnum. |

* In 1902 H. G. Smith was elected but resigned and H. E. Deats was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Treasurer.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1886-1887. Leon W. Durbin. | 1897-1902. H. G. Smith. |
| 1887-1889. Herman B. Seagrave. | 1902-1905. C. L. Annan. |
| 1889-1892. Charles Gregory. | 1905-1909. H. G. Smith. |
| 1892-1897. N. W. Chandler. | 1909-1911. W. P. Wherry. |

International Secretary.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1886-1893. Joseph Rechert. | 1898-1900. C. P. Krauth. |
| 1893-1895. Eugene Doeblin. | 1900-1906. Eugene Doeblin. |
| 1895-1896. William C. Stone. | 1906-1907. D. T. Eaton. |
| 1896-1898. Eugene Doeblin. | 1907-1911. L. H. Kjellstedt. |

Directors at Large.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1897-1904. H. B. Phillips. | 1906-1907. H. B. Phillips. |
| 1898-1899. P. F. Bruner. | 1907-1909. H. J. Crocker. |
| 1899-1900. J. M. Bartels. | 1907-1909. F. R. Cornwall. |
| 1900-1902. M. H. Lombard. | 1909-1911. C. A. Coolidge. |
| 1902-1904. F. W. Coning. | 1909-1910. A. H. Weber. |
| 1904-1906. William E. Loy. | 1910-1911. H. J. Crocker. |
| 1904-1907. Joseph S. Rich. | |

Note—In 1896-7 H. B. Phillips was a member of the Board with the title Assistant Secretary. Geo. D. Mekeel, 1896-7, and Geo. R. Tuttle, 1897-8, Superintendents of Sales, were also members of the Board during those years.

Trustees.

- 1886-1888. E. B. Sterling, W. v. d. Wettern, J. C. Feldwisch.
 1888-1890. H. N. Terrett, Aug. Dejonge, J. W. Scott.
 1890-1892. A. L. Holman, J. W. Palmer, P. H. Dilg.*
 1892-1893. G. H. Watson, H. L. Clotz, G. B. Calman.
 1893-1894. G. B. Calman, Jos. Rechert, J. O. Hobby.
 1894-1896. G. W. Rode, C. P. Krauth, I. Stauffer.

Duties transferred to Board of Vice-Presidents.

* P. H. Dilg resigned in June, 1891, and the vacancy was not filled

Literary Board.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1887-1890. Robert C. H. Brock. | 1887-1894. William C. Stone. |
| 1887. W. H. Gadsden (declined). | 1887-1890. W. A. MacCalla. |

1891-1894. Samuel Leland.	1892. A. R. Rogers.
1891-1892. S. B. Bradt.	1892-1895. J. D. Rice.
1891-1892. Robert S. Hatcher.	1894-1895. C. E. Severn.
1891. E. F. Gambs (declined).	1894-1895. L. G. Quackenbush.
1891-1893. C. A. Hobbs.	

Note—The Literary Board originally numbered three members but was increased to five in 1891 and again changed to three in 1893.

Official Editor.

1886-1887. W. R. Fraser.	1909-1910. H. S. Adair.
1899-1900. William C. Stone.	1910-1911. C. A. Howes.

Librarian.

1886-1887. E. D. Kline.	1893-1894. W. H. Bodine.
1887. William C. Stone (declined).	1894-1899. H. E. Deats.
1887-1890. C. R. Gadsden.	1899-1905. E. H. Anderson.
1890-1891. L. H. Drury.	1905-1909. A. P. Hopkins.
1891-1892. C. J. Kuchel.	1909-1911. H. W. Craver.
1892-1893. H. E. Deats.	

Assistant Librarian.

1899-1904. H. E. Deats.	1904-1911. A. G. Burgoyne.
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The Library of the Association was deposited in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1899 and the Librarian of that institution is *ex officio* the Librarian of the Association.

Counterfeit Detector.

1887-1894. E. A. Holton.	1903-1911. J. W. Bartels.
1894-1903. J. W. Scott.	

Collecting Agent.

1892-1896. J. A. Wainwright.	1897-1899. J. A. Wainwright.
1896-1897. F. H. Capper.	1899-1903. H. D. Watson.

The name of this officer was changed in 1903 to

Attorney.

1903-1907. H. D. Watson.	1910-1911. H. A. Fowler.
1907-1910. F. D. Goodhue.	

Superintendent of Sales.

1886-1887. E. B. Hanes.	1897-1900. G. R. Tuttle.
1887-1888. Henry Clotz.	1900-1902. H. G. Smith.
1888-1890. E. B. Sterling.	1902-1904. J. J. Oesch.
1890-1892. H. L. Calman.	1904-1905. W. O. Staab.
1892-1893. R. F. Albrecht.	1905-1907. P. M. Wolsieffer.
1893-1897. G. D. Mekeel.	1907-1911. Percival Parrish.

The title of this officer was Exchange Manager prior to 1890.

A department for the international exchange of sales books was in existence for a short time under Henry Clotz as Superintendent, but it was abandoned for lack of patronage.

Literature Exchange Superintendent.

1888-1891. H. C. Beardsley.	1897-1898. William C. Stone.
1891-1892. R. R. Thiele.	1898-1899. H. E. Deats.
1892-1897. Geo. N. Campbell.	

Purchasing Agent.

1886-1888. Theo. F. Cuno.	1892. H. Flachskamm.
1888. C. B. Corwin (declined).	1892-1893. C. Witt.
1889-1892. William Sellschopp.	

There were also several assistants in this department, but their duties were

mainly nominal owing to lack of patronage. In 1893 the department was consolidated with the Sales department under G. D. Mekeel who continued it for a while until it was abolished on account of lack of patronage.

Philatelic Literature Committee.

- 1898-1899. W. C. Stone, C. P. Krauth, H. E. Deats.
- 1899-1900. W. C. Stone, H. E. Deats, R. R. Thiele.
- 1900-1901. W. C. Stone, R. R. Thiele, G. S. Dickinson.
- 1901-1903. W. C. Stone, E. R. Aldrich.
- 1903-1905. W. C. Stone, E. R. Aldrich, W. E. Loy.
- 1905-1906. E. R. Aldrich, W. E. Loy, H. E. Deats.
- 1906-1907. E. R. Aldrich, H. E. Deats, W. J. Gardner.
- 1907-1909. W. C. Stone, H. E. Deats, L. G. Quackenbush.
- 1909-1910. W. C. Stone, H. E. Deats, W. R. Ricketts.
- 1910-1911. W. C. Stone, E. R. Aldrich, W. R. Ricketts.

Committee on Philatelic Aids and Appliances.

- 1898-1899. C. P. Krauth, W. H. Mitchell, J. N. Luff.
- 1900-1901. A. G. Burgoyne, A. W. Batchelder, C. L. Annan.

Philatelic Index Committee.

- 1903-1904. W. C. Stone, J. D. Bartlett, J. W. Prevost.
- 1904-1907. W. C. Stone, R. C. Munroe, J. W. Prevost.
- 1907-1909. C. E. Severn, A. H. Weber, E. R. Aldrich.
- 1909-1910. W. R. Ricketts, E. R. Aldrich, H. A. Davis.
- 1910-1911. W. R. Ricketts, C. W. Kissenger, C. A. Howes.

Handbook Committee.

- 1908-1909. W. O. Wylie, J. M. Bartels, C. K. B. Nevin.
- 1909-1911. R. C. Munroe, J. W. Prevost, H. G. Kitson.

Expert Committee.

- 1903-1906. J. N. Luff, J. M. Andreini, J. C. Morgenthau.
- 1906-1907. J. N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, J. S. Rich.
- 1907-1909. P. F. Bruner, J. C. Morgenthau, J. S. Rich.
- 1909-1911. J. N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, J. S. Rich.

Publicity now Educational Committee.

- 1908-1909. C. B. Duffy, Chairman.
- 1909-1911. P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman.

Membership now Recruiting Committee.

- 1901-1903. John J. Oesch, Chairman.
- 1903-1905. E. S. Martin, Chairman.
- 1905-1906. E. M. Rosenthal, Chairman.
- 1906-1907. C. C. Johnson, Chairman.
- 1907-1909. W. O. Wylie, Chairman.
- 1909-1910. W. H. Barnum, Chairman.
- 1910-1911. C. F. Heyerman, Chairman.

Obituary Committee.

- 1895-1896. C. P. Krauth, W. C. Stone, C. E. Severn.
- 1896-1897. P. J. Kranz, E. Thwing, W. C. Stone.
- 1897-1898. W. C. Stone, J. L. Kilbon, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- 1898-1900. C. E. Severn, P. M. Wolsieffer, L. H. Miller.
- 1900-1903. F. H. Burt, E. M. Carpenter, L. L. Green.
- 1904-1905. Gordon Ireland, R. D. Maynard, E. deZ. Kelley.
- 1905-1907. Gordon Ireland, L. T. Brodstone, E. deZ. Kelley.
- 1907. E. M. Rosenthal, I. R. Johnson, L. Michael, (all declined).

1907-1908. Julian Park, F. L. Palmer, J. B. Ekeley.

1909-1911. Julian Park, A. F. Henkels, L. G. Dorpat.

Legislative Committee.

1908-1909. Paul Mason, H. S. Adair, C. R. Morris.

1909-1910. Paul Mason, G. K. Smith, Jr., H. A. Whipple, Gordon Ireland.

Committee on Catalogue of U. S. Stamps.

Appointed by the Convention of 1909.

Henry N. Mudge, John N. Luff, Freeman Putney, George L. Toppan, Ernest M. Carpenter, J. Murray Bartels, C. K. B. Nevin, Hiram E. Deats, George H. Worthington.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Committee.

Appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Convention of 1909.

Edward M. Rosenthal, F. R. Cornwall, A. W. Batchelder, L. H. Kjellstedt, G. L. Toppan.

STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

		Members	New Mem'ers	Rein tated	Dropped	Resigned	Exp. lled	Died	Present	Proxies	Ballots Cast
New York	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	87	219
Chicago	1887	276	119	...	82	20	...	2	29	161	..
Boston	1888	544	330	...	62	...	...	...	65	304	286
St. Louis	1889	666	243	...	99	51	1	2	30	439	...
New York	1890	684	159	18	141	14	...	1	65	415	439
New York	1891	568	83	5	147	52	1	3	49	228	...
*Niagara	1892	532	68	8	...	111	...	1	23	158	142
Chicago	1893	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	222	319
Niagara	1894	770	307	5	16	12	1	3	28	200	285
Clayton	1895	1021	314	5	36	25	3	8	43	620	667
**Minnetonka	1896	1046	260	...	...	...	...	3	34	674	...
**Boston	1897	879	94	...	141	112	7	6	84	417	...
New York	1898	713	76	...	224	12	...	6	63	208	150
Detroit	1899	583	45	...	140	28	...	7	28	226	131
Milwaukee	1900	565	68	59	136	12	...	5	51	314	233
Buffalo	1901	532	51	64	139	7	...	2	69	271	244
Springfield	1902	555	80	30	74	9	1	3	49	248	102
Clayton	1903	560	57	16	49	14	1	4	23	340	245
Pittsburgh	1904	608	107	16	46	21	2	6	39	330	154
Minneapolis	1905	674	126	8	30	27	1	10	41	335	244
Boston	1906	826	208	18	44	25	1	7	92	368	291
Denver	1907	1175	426	48	91	23	4	7	60	786	917
Columbus	1908	1514	448	19	81	34	3	10	90	682	493
Atlantic City	1909	1757	445	46	180	50	3	15	79	925	809
Detroit	1910	1733	275	9	242	52	2	12	115	627	748
Chicago	1911	1574	142	39	248	82	...	10	123	479	508

*Prior to the incorporation of the Association in 1892 elections were only held alternate years. The number of stockholders in the new corporation was 220 when the 1892 meeting was held.

**Cumulative voting prevents giving a report of the number of ballots cast.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY PHILATELIC INDEX

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- Collection, Tapling, In, **SGMJ** V('94-5)175.
- Early Issues, Notes on, [Bacon, E. D.] **LP** IV('95)13.
- Envelope Stamps, [Ewen] **EwnWSN** III('00)88.
- Chronicle, **AmJP(2)** II('89)475, V('92)475-581, VI('93)483;—**AmP** V('91)128, VI('92)58-165-181;—**LP** I('92)8-42-107-227-249, III('94)177, X('01)277, XI('02)268;—**PR(L)** III('81-2)38, XIII('91)205, XIV('92)35-56-241;—**SGMJ** III('92-3)69, IV('93-4)98, V('94-5)18;—**SNAAnn** ('93)14;—**T-P** XVIII('80)42, XXI('83)89, XXIX('91)97, XXX('92)38-109, XXXII('94)25-77-89.
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- Forgeries, **EwnWSN** ('07)1381;—**P(B)** X('76)70;—[Thiele] **PWs&CN** XXXV('06)7)88;—**SCM** V('67)180.
- Perforation, **LP** X('01)210-300.
- Forgeries & Reprints, [Earee, R. B.] **GSW** IV('06)215-233.
- Geographical & Historical, **AmSMer** III('69-70)28.
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- "Interinsular," First 1d. Stamp of the, [Dalwigk, R. E. R.] **SL(L)** I('08-9)9, **PAdv&SMJ** I('08)131, **MWSN** XXXIII('09)251.
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- BAINBRIDGE, G. B., Interviewed, **PS(L)** VI('10)52;—**SCF** XVII('11-2)153.
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- BAKER, R. S., Interviewed, **BaySP(MH)** IV(Jun '01)1.
- BAKER'S CITY EXPRESS POST, See "U. S. Locals."
- BALANCE (THE), See "Great Britain Newspaper Tax Stamps."
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- BALDWIN, F. J., Interviewed, **PJAm** IX('93)71.
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- BALLINA CHRONICLE, See "Great Britain Newspaper Tax Stamps."
- BALLOON POST, See "Paris Siege."
- BALLOON POST CARDS, See "France Post Cards."
- BALLOON STAMPS, See "U. S. Stickers."
- BALLOU & CO.'S CARIBOO EXPRESS, See "British Columbia & Vancouver Island Locals."
- BALLY, DR. N., Biography, **PJGB** XVI('06)144.
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- BAMRA, See "India Native States."
- BANKRUPT GUINNEY, See "Great Britain Newspaper Tax Stamps."
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- BANKRUPTCY (Philatelic), Hilckes (H.) & Co.. Ltd.
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- BANKRUPTCY STAMPS. See "Great Britain Revenue Stamps. Impressed Duty." See "Ireland, ditto."
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- BARBADOS (Lucaya Islands), (Gen.) BaySP(MH) IV(Jul. '01)3;—LP XVII('08)149;—PRev(M) I(Jan. '80)4;—PS(L) II('08)14-230;—SCAnn ('07)24, ('08)14;—SCF VII('01-2)30;—SCM I('63)27, II('64)48, III('65)170-171, IV('66)1-89, V('67)4-14-32, IX('71)120, X('72)100, XI('73)74-89-117.
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- Bogus Stamps, (Bisected), AmJP(2) VIII('95)364;—LP X('01)102;—PaP III('92-3)98;—PsG(WB) I('79-80)40;—PJAm IV('88)190, XXI('10)57;—PMY&W XXV('99)10;—PR(L) X('88)71;—PSupB (Oct. '95)11, (Jan. '96)11;—SGMJ XI('00-1)191;—SL(L) III('10-1)23;—T-P XXVI('88)18;—WEP II('05-6)86.
- Br. C. C., [Ewen] EwnWSN I(Oct. 7, '99)1, (Oct. 14)3, III('00)54.
- C. for A. C., [Collin & Calman] AmJP(2) II('89)475.
- C. of Am. P. S., (2nd Ed.) [Mekeel] PJAm VII('91)15.
- C. of W., [Nankivell] GSW II('05)429.
- Chronicle, AmJP(2) I('88)93, VI('93)26-151-310-437-635, VII('94)97, IX('96)269, X('97)537, XII('99)267, XV('02)173, XVI('03)124, XVIII('05)34-92, XIX('06)62-318;—AmP I('87)3, II('87-8)148, VI('92)76-162;—AS&Co-MC IV('78)66, VII('81)75, VIII('82)37-50-73-80, IX('83)1-51, XI('85)25, XII('86)82, XIII('87)26, XV('89)50, XVIII('92)42-58-66-74-90, XIX('93)34-50-58-114, AS&SMC XX('94)2, XXII('96)58-66, XXIV('98)11-18-87, XXV('99)102-118-133, XXVIII('02)2-50, XXIX('03)38, XXXI('05)11-26, XXXII('06)26-34-51-67, XXXIII('07)42;—LP I('92)67-99-220-243, V('96)82-154-182, VI('97)355, VII('98)24-58, VIII('99)79-168, X('01)250, XII('03)88-153, XIV('05)18-80-156, XV('06)67-156-223, XVI('07)195-235, XVIII('09)221-265-287, XIX('10)224;—P(B) I('67)38, II('68)163, III('69)25, V('71)115, VI('72)28-115-138, VII('73)10-70-111, VIII('74)23-45-102-121-136-164, IX('75)4-135;—PIJ(B) I('72)83-100-121 137-155;—PR(L) III('81-2)204, IV('82-3)91-108-141-155-191, VI('84-5)51, VII('85-6)31-52, VIII('86-7)173, IX('87-8)44, XIV('92)184-207-235, XVIII('96)162, XX('98)14-96, XXI('01)181, XXV('03)113, XXVII('05)34-58, XXVIII('06)84-190, XXIX('07)80-158, XXX('08)36, XXXI('09)

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- Collection**, Tapling, In, **SGMJ** V('94-5)175.
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- Blue Paper, **Br&CPA** II(Jan. '01)11;—**BrGPJ** (Jul. '08)16.
- Nelson, **BrGPJ** (Dec. '07)2;—**EwnWSN** (1906)1233;—**PS(L)** VI('10)241;—[Bishop, P. C.] **SCF** XI('05-6)132;—**SNt(G)** I(Oct. '06)6.
- Nelson, Numbers Issued, **PR(L)** XXX('08)36.
- Olive Blossom, Tri-Centennial (Tercentenary) Issue, 1906, **MWSN** XX('06)398;—**PR(L)** XXVIII('06)197-242.
- Decree**, **PR(L)** VI('84-5)209, **T-P** XXIII('85)9.
- Earthquake Stamps**, Kingston Relief Fund, **BrGPJ** (Jun. '07)2;—**EwnWSN** (1907)1325-1329-1345;—**GSW** VI('07)315;—**LP** XVI('07)83;—**PJGB** XVII('07)66;—**PS(L)** III('08-9)277;—**SCF** XIII('07-8)30-48.
- Envelope Stamps**, [Ewen] **EwnWSN** III('00)88.
- Chronicle, **AmP** III('88-9)334, V('90-1)196, VI('92)17, VII('93)53-83;—**LP** II('93)46-67-169;—**PR(L)** IV('82-3)172, XIII('91)155, XV('93)32-59-84;—**SGMJ** III('92-3)150-186;—**T-P** XX('82)109, XXI('83)89, XXII('84)57, XXIII('85)61-77, XXVII('89)49, XXIX('91)97, XXXI('93)26-42-54-65-114, XXXII('94)14, XXXVI('98)145, XXXVII('99)129, XXXVIII('00)195.
- Errors**, **AmJP(2)** V('92)337-378-437;—**AmP** II('87-8)223;—**EwnWSN** ('07)1325-1329-1345;—**LP** III('94)44;—**PJGB** XVII('07)66;—**SGMJ** II('91-2)323-353, XVII('06-7)175;—**T-P** XXXI('93)54.
- Inverted Watermarks, See "Barbados, Watermarks."
- Farthing Stamp**, **PS(L)** VI('10)241.
- First Issue**, [Quackenbush] **RedSW** IV(May 8, '09)5, V(Aug. 14)2;—[Crinkle, O.] **SLW** II(Jun. 24, '05)3.
- Forgeries**, **AmSMer** I('67-8)31-46;—**BgrP** I(Sep. '95)2;—**SCM** V('67)179;—**SCR&MyA** I('63)132.
- Chemical, **NatP(NY)** I('83)59.
- Forgeries & Reprints**, [Earee] **GSW** IV('06)247.
- Geographical & Historical**, **AmSMer** III('69-70)44.
- History**, **SLW** I(Oct. 8, '04)6, (Dec. 17)7;—**VirP** I('97-8)185.
- Minor Varieties**, **AmJP(2)** V('92)337-378-431;—**BrGPJ** (Dec. '08)1;—**EwnWSN** (1906)1101-1217;—**MR-HPS** I('07-8)53-69, **PS(L)** I('07-8)229;—**PJI** III('99)459;—**PR(L)** XXIII('01)181;—**SGMJ** XI('00-1)235.
- Neptune Stamps**, See "Barbados, 1892 and later Issues."
- P. Cat.**, [Evans] **PJAm** III('87-8)298, VI('90)38-271.
- Paper**, Blue, **Br&CPA** II(Jan. '01)11;—**BrGPJ** (Jul. '08)16;—**P(B)** II('68)71, X('76)72.
- Perforations**, **PJI** III('99)98;—[Napier & Bacon] **SGMJ** XIV('03-4)53-97.
- Plate Numbers**, **EwnWSN** III('00)64-72.
- Postal Fiscals**, **PJGB** I('91)198.
- Postal Statistics**, **PS(L)** V('09-10)291, **RedSW** VI(Apr. 23, '10)1.

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Postmarks, [Hawkesworth, A. S.] BSB IV('98)36;—P(B) I('67)60;—[Jenney] PCal III('96-7)54.

Postmaster, SCF IV('97-8)126.

Prices, PMyN(L) I('92)50;—SCM II('64)80.

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Chronicle, **AmJP**(2) II('89)30-171-220-255, III('90)34-154-271-441, IV('91)410-571, V('92)297, VI('93)242-283-375-483, VII('94)144, IX('96)125-176, XII('99)183;—**AmP** II('87-8)43-124, III('88-9)22-105-179, IV('89-90)106-150-168-190; V('90-1)10-57-230, VI('92)44-58-78-98, VII('93)28-69-97-112;—**AS&C-MC** V('79)34;—**LP** I('92)44, IV('95)21, VI('97)356, IX('00)151-180, XV('06)266, XVII('08)43;—**P(B)** VII('73)35, VIII('74)57;—**PJGB** I('91)39-70;—**PR(L)** I('79-80)10-19-120, II('80-1)26, IV('82-3)155-211, V('83-4)28-47-193-211, VI('84-5)31-163-184-227, VIII('86-7)163, X('88)34-147-200, XI('89-217, XII('90)2-27-66-191, XIII('91)60, XIV('92)114, XV('93)108-253, XVI('94)251, XVII('95)108-202;—**SGMJ** I('90-1)13-96, II('91-2)112-208, III('92-3)151-226, IV('93-4)79-98-171-190, V('94-5)169, VI('95-6)122-170-187, VIII('97-8)98-194, X('99-00)247-266, XI('00-1)27;—**T-P** VIII('70)52, X('72)20, XI('73)13-28, XII('74)19-51-66, XIII('75)19-35-44, XIV('76)11-17, XV('77)19-51, XVI('78)20-35-74-90, XVII('79)3-31-60-84, XVIII('80)17-40-68, XIX('81)54, XX('82)1-21-45-90-98-110, XXI('83)10-17-26-41-89, XXII('84)1-9-17-26-57-78, XXIII('85)1, XXIV('86)62-71-103, XXV('87)29-47-59-101, XXVI('88)69-93, XXVII('89)25-97, XXVIII('90)9-17-30-107, XXIX('91)126, XXX('92)2-38, XXXI('93)42-54-77-114-126, XXXII('94)42-103-129, XXXIII('95)57-129, XXXIV('96)2, XXXV('97)178, XXXVI('98)2-49, XXXVII('99)33-49-179, XXXVIII('00)258-289-354.

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Postmarks, **CgoSN** I('91-2)25;—[Atlee] **P(B)** VI('72)45.

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Prices, Auction, **PJGB** I('91)13.

Proofs, **EngJP** I('77-8)11.

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- Bamberg, P(B) I('67)10-20;—SCM IV('66)168;—T-P IV('66)71-77.**
- Munich (Munich), P(B) I('67)20, VI('72)52;—SCM IV('66)9-26;—T-P IV('66)4, X('72)20, XX('82)98, XXI('83)49.**
- Nurnberg (Nuremberg), P(B) I('67)24-199, VI('72)17;—PIJ(B) I('72)27;—SCM X('72)21;—T-P V('67)83, X('72)1, XI('73)36, XVI('78)50-90, XIX('81)99, XXII('84)78.**
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